



# THE GLEICHEN CALL



Eleventh Year, No. 24

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year

## Musical Eckhardts Show Belgium Relief Dance Tues., Sept. 11

The Musical Eckhardts are to give another of their delightful expert musical evenings in the Opera House Tuesday evening, Sept. 11. They need no introduction to Gleichen. They have played to big crowds here so often that we have forgotten the number of their visits. As Swiss bell ringers and musical entertainers they excel and are sure of another big house at popular prices. Secure your reserve seats at the Palm Parlors.

Not only will they give a good entertainment but have kindly offered the services of their excellent orchestra for a dance after the entertainment in aid of the starving children of Belgium. Thus helping a most worthy cause and giving all a chance to dance to the best of music.

Mr. E. Griesbach has generously offered the use of the Opera House free of charge and as Mayor Farquharson says the usual courtesy of admitting the electric light charges for patriotic purposes will be extended here will be no expense whatever in connection with the dance. Thus every cent paid in will be handed over to Mrs. Mallory, who will have sent to feed boys and girls in Belgium.

It has been decided to make a direct charge for the dance, but a collection will be taken and in this way the generosity of the people called upon. For the first public opportunity afforded Gleichen of assisting these children we all know what to expect.

## \$3,556.80 For a Carload of Hogs

Probably the largest price ever paid for one car of hogs locally was yesterday, when G. T. Jones, of Gleichen, sold to P. Burns 86 hogs for \$17 10, and total value was \$3,556.80, or \$40 a hog. The weight was 30,800, averaging 242 pounds. The deal was made through Mayland.—Herald, Calgary.

Mrs. D. B. McNeil spent a day visiting Mrs. A. E. Jones on her way from the east to her home in Vancouver.

A deal has just been closed by Alberta cattle breeders with Oliver Cabana, Jr., of Buffalo, N.Y., for the purchase of Albina Josie King, son of Albina Josie, for \$25,000, and two daughters of Rag Apple Harnbyke for \$5,000 each. The three animals are to form the nucleus of a Holstein herd in Western Canada.

Several cases of dysentery have been reported in this town and district among children and two deaths have already occurred near standard, while others cases are said to be quite serious.

On Tuesday of last week Raymond Dankwerth, aged 2 years and 5 months died from the complaint, and on Monday last Hazel Sheets, of the same age, passed away. The two little ones are first cousins and the deepest sympathy is expressed for the bereaved parents and relatives.

Elegant harvest weather.

## Nick Kelsey Died in Calgary Hospital

A great gloom has been cast over Chris. Bartech's camp at Hussar, owing to the death of Innetius Kelsey in Calgary, whose remains have been shipped to his home in Orville, Washington. "Nick", as he was called by his companions was not in Mr. Bartech's employ very long, but being an extremely fine young fellow of 21 years and a good worker he made friends for himself with all he came in contact. He was working on a steam plow at Hussar, when by accident he fell from the plow and one of the wheels ran over his legs and broke it. Mr. Bartech at once brought him to Gleichen and hurried him through on the train to a Calgary hospital, where the doctor said he should be able to return to the farm in about two weeks. But he took a turn for the worse and passed away in a few hours, the doctor claiming that a blood vessel burst, either in his head or leg, and had gone to the brain. On the way from the ranch he did not complain and seemed to be as well as could be expected, and while waiting for the train was quite cheerful in his conversation. Besides his father and mother he leaves several brothers to mourn his demise.

## Bois-Hamilton Here Thursday, Aug. 30

Tonight—Thursday—Gleichenites will be afforded the pleasure of listening to the Bois-Hamilton Concert Co. We have heard these artists in Gleichen before and want to again and again, for in their class they are not excelled. Read what critics say of them:  
New York Evening Post—Mr. Ham-burg is one of the greatest living masters of his instrument.  
Boston Advertiser—Bois-Ham-burg revealed to us an instrument of unlimited possibilities; an unassuming, marvelous technique, and a temperament of the widest possible scope.  
Edmonton Bulletin—The winner of the baritone section, Mr. L. A. Lambert, displayed a resonant baritone voice, very rich in its upper register and most appealing in the dramatic passages.  
The Saskatoon Phoenix—Gerald Moore, the boy pianist, charmed his audience from the beginning. His interpretation showed rare musical taste, with technical ability, phenomenal in so youthful a performer.

Quite a number of farmers in this district have found the benefit of irrigating this season. Some claim it has doubled their crops and many who were hauled now are assured of green feed. One man says that he was awarded 100 per cent insurance and now believes where he got the water on he will reap 25 to 30 bushels of oats, while where the water could not reach he will not even have green feed. Some, who plowed up their ditches a few summers ago and said "never again", are using water in abundance and making good with it. Irrigation is very similar to hail insurance here. You may not require it for years, but when you do you need it very much. One man after carrying hail insurance for nine years without requiring it dropped it this year and is very sorry.

Subscribe for a Tax Call.

## Blind Creek Red Cross Picnic Net \$442.65

It is rather late now to report the Blind Creek Red Cross picnic, yet as we have only now received word of the exact amount turned over to the Red Cross we are sure our reader will be pleased to hear it amounted to \$442.65. This is an excellent gift and worthy the efforts the good ladies of Blind Creek put forth, which signifies a vast amount of hard work. It meant that for weeks they had been preparing for the event and a most strenuous day when the eventful day arrived, catering to the appetites of the hundreds who were in attendance and serving soft drinks, ice cream, etc. Then, too, there was an excellent program of races and games to look after, which provided amusement for all, and we regret the list of the winners are now unobtainable. The sale of work and home-cooking was one of the main features of the day and Mr. R. M. Mace discovered he was some auctioneer, especially in fancy quilts inscribed with gentlemen's names and their canines. The ladies desire to thank most sincerely all who in any way assisted in making the picnic the grand success it proved to be.

## Another Successful Red Cross Dance

Last Friday night, Aug. 24th, another successful dance was given in the Opera House in aid of the Red Cross from which was realized the sum of \$154.65.

The Red Cross committee tender their grateful thanks to Mr. Basil Payne and Mr. Harold Dunn, who generously paid for the hall, orchestra and printing. These two young gentlemen deserve great credit for their pecuniary aid and their loyal support of this great cause.

The committee also thank all those who donated cakes and sandwiches, Mr. Ramsay for loan of dishes, Mr. S. A. Hall for sugar and Mrs. Mathews & Kidney for coffee.

Also Mr. Griesbach for the use of the annex and the great amount of work and trouble he so cheerfully went to.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure:

Receipts	
Admissions	\$106.50
Ice cream sold	12.30
Suppers	44.30
Total	\$162.80
Expenditures	
Ice cream	\$6.90
Teaspoons	1.25
Total	\$8.15
Net proceeds	\$154.65

The CALL agrees to do all of your printing as cheap as you can get it any where in Canada, and show you a proof before printing it.

Just 3¢ a day will keep a Belgian child from starvation.

The Pacific Cold Storage is paying Calgary market prices for hogs.

The Women's Institute will meet next Wednesday, Sept. 5th, with Mrs. W. H. James. Subject, "History of Alberta", papers by Mrs. James and Mrs. Beach. Roll call: names of some famous pioneer. Please be prepared to respond to the roll call.

## McPhee's Barn Dance Realized \$108.80

The Red Cross committee wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McPhee for the successful barn dance they gave on August 17th in aid of the Red Cross Society. They also thank those who kindly contributed towards the expenses of the orchestra and all others who helped to make it the success it was.

The result of the dance was the means of turning over \$108.80 to the funds of the Red Cross and the committee would like to see a few more people like the McPhees to help along the good cause and make it as easy as possible for the boys who get wounded in the trenches.

## Carsland News

Read the bargains W. L. Brown is offering in this issue.

Chas. McAdams is enjoying all pleasures of life with his new car.

Norman Much has been transferred to Carsland station. A real jolly good fellow.

Nelson Lyons is kept busy butchering for the harvesters. Fresh meat in stock at all times.

Harvesting is the order of the day with everything in the pink of condition and plenty of help.

Mike Brown is building a new residence south of Strathmore ave. The contract was awarded to Corpl. L. Field, one of the most able contractors in the west.

Jim Creary has been preparing for sometime to take an extensive trip to Gleichen, Alta. All his friends are congratulating him on his plans. On his return he will give a lecture on preparedness.

Fred. Waugh, a representative of Premier Sifton and who has been a citizen of this town for sometime, says he will give the farmers permission to build their own bridge. Mr. Waugh was largely responsible for planning Mr. Creary's trip.

What is the matter with the Carsland School Board? Why don't they have regular meetings and keep tab on the number of pupils in attendance? Is the teaching staff large enough and can two teachers do justice to the pupils and to themselves?

Henry Gatley is a farmer of St. Columb, Cornwall, with a holding of 200 acres of rich, fertile land, wholly devoted to pasture. For failing to cultivate five acres of potatoes he was fined £20. Such a law in Alberta would make speculators in land hump in the right direction.

It is now generally believed that the cereal crop of the Dominion will be better than that of a year ago. In the eastern provinces favorable weather has resulted in satisfactory growth and harvesting has already commenced. Threshing returns, it is fully expected, will show higher average yields than for some years. In some western districts, the crops are reported to be of an uneven character, but on the whole an average yield is expected. The yield of wheat will approximate that of last year, but that of some coarse grains will be less.

## Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Bouris-Ham-burg will be here again August 30.

Sept. 3—Labor day.

Sept. 11—Musical Eckhardts and Belgium Relief show and dance.

The California Belles are coming soon.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Wednesday Mutual films.

LOST—Wrist watch, Monday night somewhere along 3rd Ave. near Palace Hotel. For reward return to Miss Dora Brosseau, 2411.

WANTED—2 or 3 housekeeping rooms, or room and board or small furnished house. Careful tenant. Apply Call office. 23

PUBLIC AUCTION—On Thursday, Sept. 6, a trunk belonging to Hans Anderson, who left it at the Baker House Namaka, in 1913, will be sold for storage at the Baker House, Namaka. 24

## FOR SALE 14 MARES and 4 GELDINGS

Weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs. All well-broken and ready for work. Prices right. Apply to

W. McCAMON,  
WEST'S BARN,  
Gleichen, Alta.  
or Pacific Cold Storage Office.

## Notice

In the matter of "The Alberta Election Act" and in the matter of an election for the Legislative Assembly held the 7th June, 1917:

I, John W. Leedy, do solemnly declare: That I was a Candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Alberta for the Electoral Division of Gleichen, at the election held on the 7th day of June, 1917.

That the following is a true and correct statement of all sums expended by me in and about my candidature for the said election:—

1917	
May 31 Auto	\$ 3 00
Hotel	1 50
June 1 Hall rent	5 00
Hotel	2 00
Fare	1 80
" 2 Fare	40
Hotel	2 00
" 3 Fare	40
Hotel	2 50
" 4 Fare	1 00
Hotel	2 00
Livery	4 00
Hall rent	3 00
" 5 Livery	4 00
Auto	8 50
Fare	40
Hotel	2 40
" 6 Fare	1 20
Hall	4 00
Auto	5 00
" 7 Livery	6 00
Hotel	2 50
Fare	1 20
Total	\$63 90

J. W. LEEDY.  
W. D. TRIGO,  
Agent.

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY The Cash Stores GLEICHEN CLUNY

## HARVEST SUPPLIES

Anticipating the heavy increases that were sure to come we bought our supply of blankets, comforters, towelings, gloves and shirts last year and paid for them. We are now actually selling these goods at less than we would have to pay for them today.

If you wish to come in and just see what values we are offering we will be very pleased to show them to you. Following are a few prices:

Mens' gloves \$1 \$1.15 \$1.25 \$1.50 \$1.75 \$2 \$2.25

Mens' shirts 75c. 1.00 1.25 1.50 2.00 2.50

Grey Blankets \$4.75 6.50 8.00 10.00

Comforters \$4 5.50 7.00 10.00

We carry "Guaranteed Overalls" not cheap ones.

## SPECIAL PRICES

On Fruit for Friday and Saturday

You will like the way we do business

Matthews & Kidney

QUALITY SERVICE

## LUMBER

Now is the time to build your granaries. Our stock has been carefully selected. Dry material is what you need for granaries and that is what we have. Come and see it.

## Sixteen Foot Poles

We have just the thing you need for those corrals you will have to build this fall—look them over.

A complete line of building material always on hand

## Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited

V. BASHAW, Local Manager  
Phones 69 and 46



## THE AMARANTH CLUB

BY—

J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
Leduc, Melfort, and Toronto

(Continued.)

The constable looked sorry. "Ah! he said. "Then that establishment wouldn't suit you, sir. I know that place—I'm sometimes on duty round here. It's an early morning place, that, sir. You'll see a brass plate on the wall by the door—hours, seven to ten in the morning, and three to six in the afternoon. No other, sir."

"You interest me!" said King. "Seven to ten in the morning! Those are very early hours indeed!" "Get a good many customers, though, sir," answered the constable. "I've seen a fair number in the morning when I've gone on duty at eight o'clock. I couldn't say what they do about afternoon. But there's no night hours there. Still, I should say you'd have no difficulty about finding an establishment of that nature where there is."

"Oh, I should think not," remarked King. "No one can find almost anything one wants in Leduc. Well, I shall pursue my usual walk. You, I suppose, go off your beat soon, now?"

"Off at six-thirty, sir," answered the constable.

"I wish you a good appetite for your breakfast," said King.

He nodded affably to the constable's salutation, and moved leisurely away, making for St. James' Street, as if he meant to turn down and go into the park. But when he had noticed by careful observation that the constable went off in a way which would leave his own coast clear, King doubled round a corner, and regained Jernyn Street and his own rooms. He laughed a little as he passed Avory's door. Once within his sitting room, he made himself a cup of coffee on a patent and elaborately fitted stove, and he sipped it slowly, sitting on the edge of his table and staring at the green jade figure.

"Perhaps you gave me the idea, you ugly devil!" he said. "But anyway, I think I've got at something. And what is the something? Well, I think that the Amaranth Club, and Mr. Barthelmy's private house, and the medicated bath establishment, which is open so very, very early, fit nicely one into the other, and I promise myself some fun out of them that may be serious!"

### CHAPTER XIII Progress

Having once made her compact with von Roon and Mr. Barthelmy, Hilda Tressingham went her own way in the matter of carrying out her share of it. For the next few weeks she was so busy engaged that she had little time to think of anything but the most pressing things, and she gave scant attention to any matters connected with the far-away colony in India, forgetting him, indeed, so much as to lay aside one letter of his unread for the moment and then committing the serious mistake of becoming oblivious of the fact that it lay unopened in a drawer of her secretary. She had carefully read the cablegram which he had sent her in reply to her letter from Hartsdale Park. In that he had briefly notified her that he would take her advice and hang on, and she had written him a warm epistle of commendation for following her counsel. Secure in her belief that he would remain where he was, she had put him out of her mind. He was not on the spot; he was not a matter of the present moment; it would do if he were attended to, in some fashion or another, that day twelve months. It was the prime article of her creed, as it is that of all men and women like her, that self and the present second are the chief things to be considered if one would look after one's self.

And there were many things to be done, and in addition to doing these things—all of them, if the truth be told, for her own benefit—she wanted to do a little for her brother, being firmly of the opinion that blood is thicker than water and that charity begins at home. So she carefully conducted and carried out the negotiations about the letting of the family house in Curzon Street to young Mr. and Mrs. Ellington, and in due course she had the proud satisfaction of knowing that the transaction was complete. She worked like a slave in getting the house in order; the tradesmen whom she employed declared that she gave them no mercy, and was for ever hurrying them forward. Upholsterers and decorators had to work double tides to keep pace with her demands; she was never off the premises; her watchful eye was ever on them. But she knew what she was doing, and in little more than a month after the Ashminster election Mr. and Mrs. George Ellington were duly installed in their town house. And that done, Hilda told her brother that she had finished her small effort on his behalf and now had no more to do with it.

"You ought to consider me a trump, Hartsdale," she said, talking to him in her Down Street flat, where he was staying for a day or two before setting out on a fishing expedition to Norway. "I don't think many sisters would take the trouble for a lazy brother that I've taken for you. I've found you a rattling good tenant; your house is let for three

years; the probability is they'll renew the lease; you rake in two thousand a year from it; I've superintended all the decorating and the upholstering and the renovating, and, to crown all, I've so arranged matters that the expense which those matters have necessitated will fall very lightly upon you. And I hope you're properly grateful."

"Quite," answered Lord Hartsdale, passing his cup for more coffee. "I think you've managed excellently. I think you ought to have been a business woman. I'll write you a testimonial, if you like. And now that my little job's finished, I suppose you'll go on with your own? Good luck!"

Hilda's own job, thus airily referred to, had already begun. She had had George Ellington to dinner at the Down Street flat two or three times while the town house was being made ready, and before his wife had come to town. The dinners had been tete-a-tete, and she had taken the greatest pains about the cooking, and the service, and the wines, and had laid herself out to please and flatter and make up to her guest. But she was not certain in her own mind if George Ellington was quite such an easy fish to land as she had at first thought him to be. She had been quick to observe a sudden flash of surprise, a sudden arising of constraint in him when, on his first visit to Down Street, he had found that it was to dine with her alone.

though she was very well aware that she exercised a fascination over him in which he himself would have found it hard to account, she recognized that there was something in him which would take a good deal of beating down and pushing aside before he would yield to it. She saw that, quite unknown to himself, his manner became at times reserved and guarded; it was as if, through no volition of his own, his mental forces armed themselves to repel an attack which lay ambushed in darkness. And she began to see that if he wanted to get into George Ellington's confidence, it would require more diplomacy, and more scheming, and more subtlety of attack than could be developed in a short time.

The truth was that so far as Hilda Tressingham's plans were concerned, George Ellington was, to a certain degree, made proof against them by hereditary. He came of a family in which strong-headed Radicalism and Puritanism had developed for generations, and though he himself would have stoutly denied it, what is called the Nonconformist conscience was strongly implanted in him. He believed that the prin and proper fragrance of his father was not in himself, but no man can ever wholly escape from the early influences, environment, and atmosphere of his life, and George Ellington was his father's son. He admired Mrs. Tressingham; he thought of her as a very clever and smart woman; it was pleasing to him to talk to her, to hear her talk, to dine with her in her luxurious, flower-scented rooms, to feel the feminine suggestion of her presence. But—and the but was an important one—he was always conscious that she was not of his world, not of his sort, and that in her and in her atmosphere there was danger—a danger of something which it would have taken a much clever man than himself either to decline or understand. He was not clever, save in a business and official sense; he had never in his life tried to analyze character or look into psychological motives and impulses, but in this as in many other matters, he had a natural instinct which was worth a good deal. And though, like many another grown-up child, he liked the sensation of getting as near the fire as he could, he had no intention of putting even the tip of his finger into it.

(To Be Continued.)

### Boy Scout Notes

#### Loy Scouts Recreation Tent in France Doing Good Work

An interesting report has been received from Capt. the Rev. Allan P. Shatford, Corps Chaplain, of the Canadian forces in France, regarding the use which is being made of the large recreation tent which was erected in the Canadian lines through the medium of ten cent subscriptions from the Canadian Boy Scouts. The tent was first used for a time when the Canadians were stationed on the Ypres salient and was later moved with them to the Somme front. A flag which flew over it for nearly four months until the end of the battle of the Somme last fall, was brought to Ottawa by Captain Shatford last winter.

Writing from France under date of June 21, Captain Shatford says: "The recreation tent has been in continuous service since that time, being used chiefly as a canteen and recreation room for troops. Divine service has been held in it regularly and it has also served as a sleeping billet for men who otherwise would have been compelled to sleep outside in the open."

The tent has been under fire on several occasions, and has been punctured by flying shrapnel several times. By the explosion of a mine, it was so badly damaged that we had to remove the middle section, and thus shorten the tent. At present it occupies a position as near the line as the authorities will permit, and is in the most forward area of any canteen.

"It has been of inestimable value to our social work, and we wish again to place on record our appreciation of the generosity of the Boy Scouts of Canada in having supplied us with the tent."

"You say you want a job in this office? Well, what can you do?"

"Nothing."

"Why didn't you apply sooner?"

"All those high-salaried positions have been taken long ago."—Judge.

### Solving Food Problem

#### Basis of Organization of the Food Controller's Office

The collective food experiences of the Dominion is to be employed to solve the food problem and secure essential food supplies for Great Britain and the allied armies and nations. There is to be the closest possible co-operation between the food controller's office, the federal and provincial governments, and national and local organizations of a public character.

The basis of organization of the food controller's office provides for the creation of six departments to deal with various phases of the food problem.

There will be a central advisory committee composed of representatives of the government, the churches, labor organizations, urban interests, farmers, rural municipalities, and women's organizations. This central body will advise the departments through the food controller.

Provincial machinery is to be established through the creation of special provincial committees to advise upon plans prepared by the departments and approved by the food controller. Each provincial committee will include in its personnel representatives of the government, of the churches, of the schools, of the farmers, of labor, of urban and rural districts, and of men's and women's associations. In addition, special committees, representing producers, manufacturers, handlers and consumers of food products, will be appointed to investigate and formulate plans for action on individual problems dealt with by the departments. Action has already been taken in this regard by the creation of the food consumption control committee and the fish committee.

The interior organizations of the food controller's office will include: food saving department; food distribution department; food industries department; information and statistics department; business and office department; educational department.

The food saving department will deal with such problems as:

(a) Consumption in public eating places, etc.

(b) Instruction in methods of conservation in private houses.

(c) Instruction in preservation of perishable products.

(d) Instruction in substitution of foods to take the place of those required for export.

(e) Securing the co-operation of national, provincial and local organizations.

The food industries department will have charge of:

(a) Matters relating to flour, bread, meat, fish, dairy products, canned and all manufactured food.

(b) Preparation of certain foods in order to encourage their use and to insure plentiful supplies.

The food distribution department will be divided into sections:

(a) To deal with purchase, prices, storage, transport and sale of food for home consumption and export problems.

(b) To advise with British and foreign buyers.

(c) To advise with handlers and shippers.

The information and statistics department will have sub-divisions to:

(a) To gather statistics from government departments and international sources and tabulate them for the use of the other departments.

(b) Ascertain the quantity, location, ownership and sources of food supplies for home consumption and for export.

The business department, in charge of the assistant chief of staff, will handle general office organization, accounting, finances, office supplies and systematic filing of all data and correspondence.

The educational department will be responsible for the dissemination of general news for the information and instruction of the public, and the publication of all educational and other matters supplied to it by other departments.

The personnel of the national and provincial advisory committees, and the heads of the various departments will be announced shortly.

### To Conserve Grain

#### Rationing Horses in England to Avoid Shortage of Oats

Illustrative of the radical steps now being taken to conserve grain in England is an official explanation of the order rationing horses. The horses of King George are now being rationed under the terms of the order.

The object of rationing is officially explained as a means to increase the quantity of oats available for human consumption by restricting their use as a feed for horses.

By the terms of the order, the feeding of grain to horses kept for private purposes, is prohibited, and its use is confined to horses used exclusively for trade and business purposes.

Under existing circumstances no person is justified in keeping any horse that is beyond serviceable age. It is pointed out that even in the case of trade horses, the feeding of any kind of grain is not a necessity where the work done is slow and not of an arduous character.

Heavy penalties are provided for violation of the act.

"I'm a self-made man."

"You knocked off work too soon."

—Boston Transcript.

### Farmers Buying

#### Automobiles

#### Prosperity of Western Canada Evidenced by Number of Motor Cars

During the first half of this year 16,000 automobile licenses have been issued in Alberta. This is twice as many as during the whole year of 1916, and is evidence of the prosperity of the Alberta farmer. The same conditions obtain throughout the West, and in its monthly bulletin for June the Canadian Bank of Commerce makes special reference to this phase and to the general prosperity of the West in the following: "Generally speaking the Western farmer is, in many respects, in a much better position than hitherto to increase his production. Two years of high prices for his products have enabled him, even with a normal crop to liquidate a substantial proportion of his liabilities and at the same time to buy improved farm machinery. His prosperity is reflected in the demand for building materials, motor cars and other equipment. It is no doubt true that some extravagance is evidenced by the astonishing demand for motor cars, but it must be remembered that many of these cars will make for efficiency on the farm and economize both time and labor."

In Saskatchewan 21,000 licenses for motor cars were issued up to the beginning of May, and it is estimated that the total number issued would reach 30,000 before the end of the summer. In 1916 the number issued amounted to 15,000, and in 1915 to 9,000. This extraordinary increase has been accompanied by considerable activity in the business centres of the province. Two years ago empty dwellings were numerous in almost every city from the head of the lakes to the Pacific coast. Rents were so low that in some cases high priced property did not bring in sufficient revenue to pay taxes. Today houses are in general demand, rents are becoming normal and population is again increasing. This desirable change relieves anxiety with regard to the financial position of some municipalities and evidences general prosperity in the surrounding rural communities.

"Happily there does not appear to be any desire on the part of the business public to encourage real estate speculation. There has arisen, however, a natural demand for land among successful farmers and the

number of promising immigrants on the look out for homesteads has also increased. Railways and land companies report more sales during the past two months than have taken place in the same length of time for many years. Altogether the outlook is promising and the high prices for farm products, on which the present prosperity depends, are likely to continue for some time after the war."

### Women's True Mission

#### Sir J. Crichton Browne on Child-Rearing

"Employment of women away from home," says Sir J. Crichton Browne, "is conducive to infant mortality and to debility of the surviving offspring in later life."

"The best ordered crèche is a wretched substitute for the maternal bosom," he told the annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday Fund at the Mansion House.

He said that "when the war was over a number of women would continue doing men's work; but he hoped that a large majority of the married women, at any rate, would be content to revert to pre-war conditions, and find their true mission in suckling babies and in regulating and adorning their homes."

#### To Eliminate Unprofitable Poultry

The poultry advisory committee of the British board of agriculture, as a means of preventing unprofitable use of food in the United Kingdom, has recommended that all old stock cocks should be killed at once; that, with the exception of certain hens selected for breeding stock, all hens hatched in 1915, or earlier, that go broody and show signs of moult, should be cleared, as well as any 1916 hens that indicate by their appearance that they will not be profitable; that, as soon as possible, all 1917 hatched cockerels not required for stock purposes in 1918 should be killed.

### Good Advertising Plan

#### Government and C. P. R. Co-operate to Get Settlers

Through its numerous ticket agents in every part of the United States and the many other offices who handle its business, the Canadian Pacific Railway alone sold last year over 19,000 tickets to farmers who settled down in Canada and this has suggested to the Saskatchewan department of agriculture an easy means of advertising the great advantages of this province from an agricultural point of view.

A pamphlet is now being prepared by the department and will be enclosed in the envelopes in which the railway companies place their tickets when they deliver them to the travellers. The pamphlet will be in the shape of a small booklet, about five inches in length and about four wide, containing as briefly as possible a description of the western parts of the country and in particular Saskatchewan and showing the advantages that this province offers for settlers and farmers.

It is pointed out that even if the person to whom the ticket is sold does not make use of the information contained in the booklet he will find in the envelope he may hand it to some of his friends or relatives who through reading it may be induced to settle in this province. The booklet is in any case sure to be left somewhere where it will be picked up and read and it will thus form one of the cheapest means of advertising the farming possibilities of the province of Saskatchewan.

The pamphlet or booklet is being prepared by the deputy minister of agriculture, F. H. Auld, and its preparation requires a great deal of careful editing as it must contain the largest amount possible of solid information which will make attractive reading in the smallest possible space—Saskatoon Star.

### Bank Clerks Barefooted

Berlin bank clerks have set an example in patriotic self sacrifice. To aid the movement in economy in leather, the clerks discarded their shoes. Scores of barefooted individuals were seen on the principal streets gingerly stepping along and saving their tender feet as much as possible.

Berlin's shoe stores are now selling wooden sandals, the only leather being in toe guards.

### Send Interned Huns Home

#### 6,000 Germans Will Be Traded for 700 British

About 700 British subjects will be exchanged for more than 6,000 Germans, according to authoritative information given to a Daily Mail representative in reference to the final agreement as to the exchange of interned civilians over forty-five years old.

The British civilians will come mostly from Ruhleben, the Germans from Knockaloe, Alexandra Palace, and other large internment camps. The exchange is to begin at once, but practical questions of ship facilities will cause unavoidable delays. The civilians (both British and German) will be sent home in batches, according to transport arrangements, and the expense will be borne by each government, "debts" and "credits" to be made when peace is declared.

No man will be repatriated from either country against his wish. If he does not wish to return to his own country (as will, it is believed, be the case with many Germans now in custody in England, particularly those with British wives) he will remain in internment. In addition to the 6,000 Germans whom we are to release, there will probably be a good many who are interested in the Dominions, notably Canada. The exchange arrangement, applies to them as well.

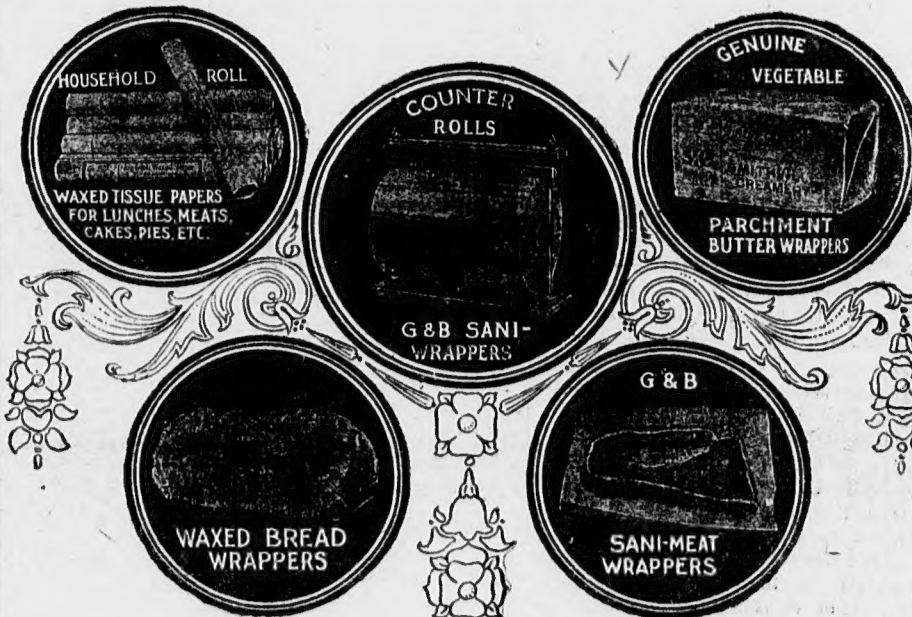
"People should not draw rash conclusions," an official said, "from the great discrepancy between the number of Germans we are to release in exchange for our own men. The proportion corresponds fairly accurately to the much larger number of German civilians of all ages in our hands than Britons interned in Germany. We shall, of course, have a correspondingly larger number left on our hands. Besides the purely humanitarian aspect of the release of men just emerging from middle life, there is the doubly practical advantage of us having to feed 6,000 fewer Germans and imposing on the enemy at a moment least desirable to him, the burden of nourishing that extra number."

"I want to be honest, sir. I can't support your daughter, but I am afraid to tell her so, because she has set her heart on marrying me."

"Never mind. Do your best. I can't support her, either."—Life.

## APPLEFORD'S SANI-WRAPPERS

Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Paraffine Waxes and Disinfectants. They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods. They preserve the Color and Quality of Fresh and Cooked Meats and are Germ-proof, Moisture-proof and Grease-proof. They will not stick to the Meat.



MUCH BETTER AND NO HIGHER IN PRICE.  
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR SANI-WRAPPERS OR WRITE US DIRECT FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

Appleford's Carbon Coated Counter Sales Books are no dearer than the ordinary kind. Now made with new improved Formulas and Appliances and better than ever before. If you are not a customer, write us for a sample book.

Appleford Counter Check Book Co., Limited  
HAMILTON, CANADA

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.



## Two-Thirds of Canada For Timber Crop

Business Efficiency in the Use of the  
Nation's Natural Resources

One of the surprises to those visiting Europe in peace times is the method by which all lands are carefully examined and put to work according to their capacity. No farmer is permitted to locate on non-agricultural soil, and at the same time good farming soil cannot be retained under such a crop as timber. Canada has only made a beginning at applying such a policy of business efficiency in the use of the nation's natural resources. Thousands of farmers are today tied to farms that produce only a few dollars an acre, their efforts and ambitions practically wasted in a time when man-power is at a high premium. Taking the whole of Canada's area, more than two-thirds will never produce a field crop, and the bulk of the two-thirds will prove profitable under only one crop, namely timber.

All efforts for the protection of the forests against fire and other forms of needless waste aim to keep in a productive condition those millions of acres that can never grow field crops. Canada holds a tremendous national advantage in her forests, but from the beginning of the last century about two-thirds of the original inheritance has been destroyed by fires. Nearly all modern countries have put an end to forest fires by carefully organized protective systems.

As a verminifer there is nothing so potent as Mother Nature's Worm Repellent, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

## 119 Deg. In The Shade

Trials of British Soldiers Fighting  
in Mesopotamia

The British war officer has resumed the publication of official reports of the war in Mesopotamia. Following the Russian military collapse there was a long time when Gen. Maude's army was stationary and inactive unable to venture further because of the failure of the expected Russian co-operation. Now that Russia is again ready to help, the British are again prepared to strike, and from time to time London is given encouraging news of the activities of the remote army.

A recent official report narrated some minor exploits and closed with the statement that the temperature stands at 119 degrees in the shade. It is a novel, almost unique, paragraph for a military report. Brevity and conciseness usually exclude such statements, especially when meteorological conditions are having no direct bearing on the fighting. But in this instance it is well to give English soldiers a heads-up on the heat.

It brings into existence a new picture of the heroism of the British soldier. Fighting patiently and successfully in the desert in the fearful heat of midsummer, the men of Gen. Maude are surely doing their bit and perhaps a little more than their bit. The thought of 119 degrees in the shade should somewhat encourage the soldiers on other fronts who not unjustly look upon their own lots as sufficiently hard.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Century-Old Wallpaper

A remarkable paper covers the walls of Messrs. Conitt's Bank in the Strand, London. The London Daily Chronicle tells us it was taken from the hall of the board room in the old building at the time the bank crossed over from the south to the north side of the Strand 12 years ago. Then it was at least a century old. Lord Macartney, the first British envoy to China, sent it from the Far East to his friend Thomas Conitt. Its history prior to 1800 is unknown.

Maude-Marie says that she has a awful lot of friends.  
Miriam—Yes; but some of them are not so bad.—Judge.



A Call to  
Your Grocer  
will bring a  
package of

**Grape-Nuts**

A delicious,  
healthful food  
and a pleas-  
ing lesson in  
economy.

"There's a Reason"  
Made in Canada

W. N. U. 1171

## Vast Air Battalion

England Is Making 4,000 Aeroplanes  
a Month

Bit by bit the news of England's aerial manufacturing activity is being out. The latest information is via Washington, and on the authority of Alan K. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, we learn some striking facts.

For example, we are told that not so long ago the British cabinet authorized the manufacturers to go ahead making machines, without waiting for the "improvements" that were in contemplation. Orders were given to 278 contractors to prepare the machines in pairs, and now since Great Britain adopted that method the aeronautic industry has grown by bounds, and at present Great Britain is getting 4,000 aeroplanes a month.

Great Britain spent \$575,000,000 for aeroplanes last year and is spending a billion dollars this year.

Now the United States is establishing throughout the country a number of aviation training camps, each large enough to accommodate 150 students with the necessary officers, instructors and enlisted men, together with a number of additional enlisted men to be trained at the same time.

Hangars of each of these army training camps will hold seventy-two aeroplanes.

Some of these training camps will be double units, having accommodations for 300 students each and hangars to house 144 aeroplanes.

Including the officers, enlisted men, instructors and workmen, there will be in all 1,700 persons at each school, so that each training camp, with the necessary buildings, dormitories, workshops and hangars, will be a small community in itself.

The American automobile industry is probably the most highly organized of any similar industry in the world. By a system of standardized parts and quantity production this industry has put on the roads of the United States approximately 3,000,000 automobiles, as against less than 1,000,000 in all the other countries of the world.

## MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is whose digestion is perfect and who sleeps soundly at night? How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to so improve your physical condition that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood as poor blood is the source of physical weakness.

To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood which reaches every nerve and every part of the body bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and splendid energy. Thousands throughout the country whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and note the daily gain in new health and abounding vitality.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Whole Nation Is Guilty

German People Have Participated in  
the Dream of World  
Domination

It is true that the Kaiser and the Junker element have been the arch-criminals in the history of German military militarism. But it is undeniably true that the German people as a whole have had their share in the dream and the policy of world domination. The concept of a superior civilization, with all its implications of divine right to rule the earth, has been an obsession not merely of the court, the aristocracy and the army, but of professors, clerics, men of science, bankers, merchants, captains of industry and from these down to workmen in the factories and students at the schools. Even the women have not been free from the delusion that "Deutschland über Alles" was the elevenfold commandment superseding and incorporating the other ten. The fruits of this all embracing passion of war for conquest and supremacy through violence are the submarine murders, the bombing of London, the atrocities of Belgium and northern France. The worst fruit of all is the alternating glorification and condemnation of these unspeakable things by the public opinion of Germany.—From the New York Sun.

A new yarn from England: A girl waiting in a queue to buy theatre tickets was annoyed by the fresh remarks of a fat ignoramus behind her. Finally he said, "Are you married, sweetheart?" She turned, and with pungent, vigorous tone she said, "You let me alone!" "Oh, that's all right, sister," said the masher, "but you need not eat me up." "I would not be allowed," she rejoined, "I'm a Jewess."

Mrs. Casey—Me sister writes me that every bottle in that box we sent her was broken. Are ye sure ye printed "This side up with care" on it?

Casey—O! am. An' for fear they shouldn't see it on the top O! printed it on the bottom as well.—Boston Transcript.



## To Insure Milk Supply

Government Regulation in Britain to  
Avoid Waste

Government regulation in Great Britain to insure an adequate supply of milk at a reasonable price next winter for the protection of infants is being demanded of Lord Rhondda, the English food controller, by the Women's Freedom League. The league urges that the food controller celebrate "Baby Week" by the announcement of a reduction in the price of milk, and commends him for his "strong declaration against profiteering."

Recommendations have been made by a committee in charge of this question that any feeling of insecurity existing among dairy men in respect to labor and feeding stuffs be, as far as possible, reduced; that surplus summer milk be used to the best advantage; and that the loss of milk during the warm months by waste or souring be eliminated.

Other recommendations are that steps be taken to see that the use of dried or liquid milk in the manufacture of milk chocolate be prohibited; that surplus milk which cannot be manufactured into dried or condensed milk should be used for cheese; and that the sale of preserved cream should be prohibited during the war.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in  
Cows.

## Germany Must Renounce Barbarism

A Determination That These Things  
Shall Not Happen Again

There are a thousand questions now standing which can be settled around the green table. There are certain questions which never can be settled by battle. No nation now fighting Germany can make peace until Germany has renounced not alone her conquests but the spirit and the doctrine which were expressed in those conquests and permitted her to attack the peace of the world. The question of Alsace-Lorraine, of the Italian Irredenta, of Macedonia, of Poland, are not questions of territorial significance primarily. That is why there can be no world settlement which does not carry with it the righting of ancient wrongs expressed by these terms. Mankind will not ask that the German cities shall be plundered and ravaged as Germans have plundered and ravaged the cities of France, of Belgium, of Poland. They will not ask that the women and children of Germany shall be subjected to that violence and that crime to which German soldiers, at the word of command have subjected French women, Belgian women and women of all conquered lands. It is not in the spirit of the Mosaic law that the liberal-minded people of the world will look forward to a settlement with Germany. The doctrine of reprisals falls on deaf ears wherever men and women are thinking of the future. But not less definite is the determination that these things shall not happen again and that war shall go on with Germany until it is plain to the world that the German people have renounced a barbarism which borrowed the weapons of science but preserved the spirit of the brute.—From the New York Tribune.

Sleep is the great nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-vom infant.

## Increased Production

Britain Will Defeat Submarine Cam-  
paign by Tillage of Its  
Fertile Soil

In England and Wales the increased acreage in wheat, barley, oats and potatoes this year is 347,000 acres, or about six per cent, according to official returns published recently. These figures do not include any allowances for the enormous efforts made by small growers which it has been impossible to estimate.

The figures constitute the first authoritative evidence of the tremendous agricultural efforts which have been made throughout Great Britain. The figures show this year's average in England and Wales to be as follows:

Wheat—1,911,000 acres; decrease 1-000 acres.  
Barley—1,459,000 acres; increase 127,000 acres.  
Oats—2,230,000 acres; increase 1-451,000 acres.  
Potatoes—504,000 acres; increase 7-000 acres.  
Total, 6,104,000 acres; increase 347,000 acres.

Silas—Got yer north field ploughed yet?  
Reuben—Yes, a bunch of amateur golfers went over it yesterday.—Laff.

After the Movies  
Two Eyes for a Lifetime  
Marine for Three Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyes. It's the most common eye ailment. It's the most common eye ailment. It's the most common eye ailment.

Two Eyes for a Lifetime  
Marine for Three Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyes. It's the most common eye ailment. It's the most common eye ailment. It's the most common eye ailment.

## Through the Periscope

Telling the Story of a Little Trip by  
a British Submarine and the  
Strafing of an Enemy  
Cruiser

Down in the interior of the submarine a sweating, exceedingly profane engineer did weird things with a gasoline engine while the commanding officer of the tiny vessel switched his periscope training-gear round and round, to make sure that all was running free.

Forward, charging an eighteen-inch torpedo with compressed air, was the leading torpedo operator—a man doleful of visage, yet light of heart, with a small wife and a large family dependent upon him.

The cook, also an elderly able-seaman, sent forth from his electric stove a most appetizing odor of grilled pork chops, while a couple of empty salmon tins in the bucket at his feet told of the ever-present preserved provisions. The rest of the crew—seventeen all told—ascertained that the various parts of the boat's mechanism in their charge were all correct, for upon any one of them might depend the life of the ship and its crew.

Presently the youthful lieutenant, who was the boat's commander, glanced at the clock.

"Prepare to sea!" he ordered shortly. "Down bridge, rails and canvas. Connect up both steering positions."

Seventeen men made an anti-trail up the ladder, passing down various component parts of that structure which ordinarily prevented them committing involuntary suicide by drowning, and stowing each into its own appointed place inside the boat.

A seaman clambered up and held aloft two flags, signifying: "We request permission to proceed in execution of previous orders." And shortly an answering "affirmative" from the mother ship acknowledged this mere matter of form.

Two men, swathed like Arctic explorers, clambered to the jetty. They were scabots to their thighs, thick woollen pants over their ordinary clothing, and heavy, white woollen sweaters above these, while for headgear, once-white stocking-caps gave them the appearance of amateur pikemen.

They stationed themselves at the two slender wires—one at bow and one at stern—which held the boat in her berth, and watched their commander, now taking charge on the conning-tower top.

"Cast off forward!"  
The foremost men fell with a splash. One Arctic explorer hauled it ashore and coiled it down while a conferee in the boat's bow took up a long boat-hook, and pushing with all his might against the dockward, all shoved the stem of the ship outwards, the screws, meanwhile, assisting the rudder to get the boat's head pointed in the direction she intended to pursue.

The after-vice following suit, the two Arctic explorers clambered aboard, and took their places with their comrades on the turtle-back as the tiny craft swept towards the mouth of the harbor and the open sea.

"Stations, trim for diving!" When this order was given the land had been left behind, a misty blur, and right ahead of the submarine appeared a smudge of smoke. "Well, see who this chap is, and what he wants," said the commander.

He was, as it turned out, a three-funnelled cruiser, eastward bound, evidently in a hurry. From the cut of him he could not belong to an allied navy, therefore, it was the submarine's duty to strafe him.

Through the periscope the young lieutenant watched, till he made out a flaming eagle insignia at the new-comer's stern, still to stay further with that six inches of broomstick, showing was asking for discovery.

"Down to fifty feet!" he ordered. "The men stationed at the valves which worked the horizontal rudders moved them slightly, the fingers of a pair of clock-faced depth-gauges commenced a mad St. Vitus dance, and presently slowed and stuck automatically to the named figure.

The boat was blind. Slowly, having napped out with uncanny precision a point where the path of the cruiser and of the submarine must meet, the lieutenant went ahead. Three minutes later he rose, till his periscope was just above sea-surface. He raised his hand.

"Stand by the tubes!" he called softly.  
"Ready, sir!" came the report.  
"Fire!"

There was no thunderous discharge; a faint hiss of compressed air, all that told of the release of the underwater weapon, a quick jerking cast, as salt water rushed in and filled the now empty tube.

The submarine turned on her heel, and sped off like a frightened fish. The torpedo, leaving behind it a thin white trail, headed straight for the unsuspecting enemy. It struck. There was a dull, shuddering thud that came faintly to the listening ears twenty yards below water, a long, tolling wave that heeled her over even in the depths, and the cruiser took a sudden list to port, what time her crew in panic cast boats to the sea and flung themselves overboard after them.

And, with the wetness gleaming on her grey whaleback, with her conning-tower hatch open and God's pure air and sunshine streaming into her vitals, the submarine lay, a mile away, watching till the cruiser lifted her stern in a last farewell to the skies, and then slid on a long slant downwards to the ocean's bed.

## She Knew Her Country

In a kindergarten class flags were shown, and in answer to a question a little girl gave response that was expected of her:

"This is the flag of my country."  
"And what is the name of your country?"  
"Tis of thee" was the prompt reply.—Indianapolis News.



If better sugar is ever produced than the present REDPATH Extra Granulated, you may be sure it will be made in the same Refinery that has led for over half a century—and sold under the same name—REDPATH.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

15

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

## Lord Rhondda's Task

Determined to Put a Stop to Profit-  
eering and Speculation in  
Food

Speaking with decided emphasis, Lord Rhondda, food controller of Great Britain, outlined his position toward the public in his recent speech at Cardiff. His stated his determination to stop speculation in the food of the people.

"I am going to come down on the profiteer like a hundred-weight of bricks," he said. "I shall not be surprised if in a few weeks I enjoy a fair measure of unpopularity. I have a suspicious feeling that the reason the prime minister chose me for this very difficult job was that he knew I had the hide of a rhinoceros."

"The position I am going to take up is that of guardian and trustee of the consumer, more particularly the poor consumer."

"I am determined if I can put a stop to profiteering and speculation in food, and I believe that I can do it to a large extent. At the same time, the rise in prices is due also to war conditions, and it will be impracticable to bring down prices to anything approaching the pre-war standard."

## No Horses Sold Without License

The British government has now issued an order prohibiting an occupier of an agricultural holding in Great Britain from selling or parting with any horse used, or capable of being used, for the cultivation of the holding except by license.

This ill-considered order is being vigorously protested against by English farmers. At a meeting of Staffordshire War Agricultural Committee a member declared that the order was childish and would tend to interfere seriously with the legitimate conduct of agricultural affairs.

The committee as a whole decided to enter a formal protest.

## Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchants—  
If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate Books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring a ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers  
We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for House Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers and as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers  
We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

41 Hamilton, Canada.  
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

## The Kilties Abroad

"Our Canadian Invaders! How We  
Like 'Em"

New York likes it. The brave laddies of the kilties revive memories of unflinching courage, of unconquailing devotion, of terrible hardships borne with unquestioning fortitude. With their skirling pipes they shatter the clouds of gloom which close attention to the sordid details of war have pressed upon us, and we can see the high purpose and grand reward for which we fight.

How wise England and England's partner, Canada, have been to retain something of the picturesque in war the kilties teach us. They are not drab and depressing; they are electric with life and power and strength. The manhood of them, the firm intent, the authority they symbolize is written in each disciplined move and recorded in every gesture of their ordered display. The call to duty they utter is not plaintive or apologetic; it is cheerful and proud. It summons men to sacrifice, but to opportunity. It invites, but does not plead. It who can hear and answer, and does not, is past pleading.

These men of the Maple Leaf are the explanation of Prussia's failure. Where such as they respond to the call of Liberty, Liberty will attain to victory.—New York Sun.

A Standard Medicine.—Parnelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

Maximum profits for cattle would be fixed 74 shillings per hundred weight in September, 72 shillings in October, 67 in November and December and 60 in January. This would enable the farmers to realize without serious loss and would reduce prices to the consumer.

Dealers' and butchers' profits also would be controlled. Retail prices would be fixed by local committees and arrangements made for equitable distribution. The local authorities would be asked to appoint food control committees, including at least one representative of labor and one woman, these committees to be responsible for carrying out the regulations of the food controller.

A new scheme of sugar distribution, said Lord Rhondda, would be put into operation, and another important feature of the economic campaign would be the establishment of communal kitchens.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

## How Britain Will Handle Food Prices

Their Food Controller Will Actually  
Deal With Profiteers on People

Lord Rhondda, the food controller, outlining the policy he intends to follow to regulate food prices and eliminate profiteering, said he intended to fix the prices of commodities of prime necessities over which he could obtain effective control at all stages from the producer to the consumer. Every effort would be made to prevent speculation, and unnecessary middlemen would be eliminated. Existing agencies would be utilized for the purpose of distribution under license and under the control of local food controllers appointed by the local authorities.

Where profits are made illegally, Lord Rhondda said, he would press for imprisonment. He proposed to eliminate profiteering by fixing prices on the basis of pre-war profits. All flour mills would be taken over and worked on the government account, the flour being sold to bakers at a uniform price and the bakers being expected to sell loaves at a minimum of ninepence retail price and flour at a corresponding rate.

British wheat will be purchased by millers at prices determined by the government, these prices over the year averaging 72 shillings per quarter. The prices charged to millers for both home and imported wheat would be lower than the cost to the government, and the difference would be made up by a subsidy from the exchequer. The policy of subsidies was only justifiable because of the impossibility otherwise of reducing the cost of food to the poor.

Maximum prices for cattle would be fixed 74 shillings per hundred weight in September, 72 shillings in October, 67 in November and December and 60 in January. This would enable the farmers to realize without serious loss and would reduce prices to the consumer.

Dealers' and butchers' profits also would be controlled. Retail prices would be fixed by local committees and arrangements made for equitable distribution. The local authorities would be asked to appoint food control committees, including at least one representative of labor and one woman, these committees to be responsible for carrying out the regulations of the food controller.

A new scheme of sugar distribution, said Lord Rhondda, would be put into operation, and another important feature of the economic campaign would be the establishment of communal kitchens.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.

"Doctor, my husband is troubled with a buzzing noise in his ears."  
"Better have him go to the sea shore for a month."  
"But he can't get away."  
"Then you go."—Boston Transcript.



The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleneden holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hyman books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.



## THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

### De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

Now is the Time to

# PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

## W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Estimates Furnished

See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper

before buying elsewhere

## Pay up your subscription now

### A. R. TUDHOPE,

Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements  
Bain Wagons  
The John Deere, full line  
Goold Shapley & Muir Co.  
all kinds of Morris  
Cushman Motor Works  
Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines  
Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for  
The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine  
Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see  
our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of  
Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms  
reasonable.

SYMPATHY IS GRATEFUL when you are sorrowing. But it doesn't pay bills. An insurance policy is full of the right sort of sympathy when your property is destroyed. And no one should neglect to secure protection against such a contingency. We can place risks with the strongest fire companies at lowest rates. Give you the maximum of insurance at minimum of cost. Will be pleased to talk the matter over with you.



## Henderson & Mallory

### REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

### UNIVERSITY'S HEROES

Lieut. the Hon. William Alastair Damer Parnell, of Arts '17, and Science '18, of McGill, who served with the Grenadier Guards in France, has been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished conduct in making a raid on the trenches of the enemy. Lieut. Parnell came to McGill from Rugby in the fall of 1913, and entered the class of Arts '17, at the commencement of the session of 1914-15 he became a member of the class of Science '18. On the death in action of his brother, Sir Henry Blight Fortescue Parnell, he returned to England and took out a commission in his brother's regiment. He was born in 1894, and is the son of the late fourth Baron Conington, major-general in the army, who served in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol, and during the campaign against the Zulus. Lieut. Parnell was the fourth McGill man to be awarded the Military Cross, the other three recipients being Capt. Human Lightstone, of Med. '10; Capt. D. M. Mathieson, of Science '07; and Lieut. Evan B. Hugh-Jones, of Science '13.



This steel helmet, worn by German sharpshooters on sniping duty, is formed of metal bent so that it will deflect bullets. It is cut away on the right side to allow sighting the rifle.

### WON BRIDE IN FRANCE

Canadian D.C.M. Learns to Lisp New Language

The publication "Canada" narrates the following interesting love story: Learning to lisp his first few French words guided by the laughing lips and admonished by the threatening finger of a dark-eyed demoiselle of Lille, and later espousing more than the language of her country, was the experience of a young Canadian hero, Private Peter William Houghton, D.C.M. He first met his teacher at Loos, where she was a refugee, and he married her at St. Helens, Lancashire. The bride was Mlle. Jeanne Elise Torres, of Bailleul, France, from which town she and her parents were driven by the invading Huns, an aunt of hers having been killed by a Hun bomb, and an uncle being now a prisoner in Germany. The bridegroom came over from Canada with the 1st Battalion of the first contingent. Born at St. Helens, he was taken while very young to Canada, and being romantically inclined, it was to St. Helens that he returned to be married. The D.C.M. was on short leave and on his return to the front left his bride in St. Helens, where she set herself industriously to learn English.

McCaig of Montreal  
Mr. C. J. McCaig, of Montreal, has good reason to be proud of his three sons, who went overseas with the first of the units of the Fifth Royal Highlanders organized—the 13th Battalion, the fighting unit, the memory of which will never die in the mind of Montreal and the Empire. One son, Major D. R. McCaig, won the Distinguished Service Order for bravery. He is, unfortunately, a prisoner of war in Germany at Hanover, and was seriously wounded before surrender. Another son has been wounded. He left as a lieutenant and adjutant of the 13th Battalion, and became Major G. Eric McCaig, second in command of his regiment. The other son, Captain Clarence N. McCaig, left a lieutenant and won promotion on the battlefield.

### GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking  
and Embalming

Artificial wreaths always on hand.  
Weather extremes will not effect  
these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS  
SUCCESS  
Garbutt Business College, CALGARY  
Success Business College, REGINA

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 163

Location North end of N. Service's

Blacksmith shop—

### T. H. Beach

Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any  
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness

Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

### DR. A. HOEY

Veterinary-Surgeon and  
Dentist

Day and night calls promptly  
attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone - - 40



Who  
Builds your  
Clothes?

This is not an impertinent  
question if you realize the  
helpful spirit in which it is  
asked.

LAILEY-TRIMBLE  
MASTER BUILT  
CLOTHES

will assure you of always  
being well-dressed, because  
they are—

MASTER-BUILT to fit;  
MASTER-BUILT to wear;  
MASTER-BUILT to hold their  
lines;  
MASTER-BUILT to satisfy you  
from every standpoint.

Call and see the new models and  
the handsome fabrics now ready  
for your inspection.

R. W. White

Merchant Tailor  
GLEICHEN, ALTA

Will YOU Give 3-1/2 Cents a Day  
to Keep

# A Child From Starving?

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what share you  
will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.

1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SLOW STARVATION IN  
BELGIUM TODAY.

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these  
growing children with the food that is necessary. **THE SITUATION  
IS SERIOUS.** This great relief fund has largely been administered  
through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has  
brought about a crisis; there is more need of funds now than at any pre-  
vious time.

**THE GREAT RELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON.  
WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.**

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only  
a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they  
must have more—or starve.

For 3 1-2 cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child  
with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa,  
not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health  
and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

**ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-  
BREAKING CROPS.**

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position  
to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many  
will we look after?

**HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?**

\$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels  
of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year.  
10c a day or \$36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation.  
\$60.00 a year will feed five; \$120.00 a year will feed 10.

**WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?**

Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries?

**IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA** you  
would help—

**YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE**

You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium!  
**AND YOU MUST ACT NOW**

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunates each  
day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching  
for the meal you supply.

Your own meals will taste sweeter when you do your share. The  
paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this  
appeal without charge—**WHAT WILL YOU DO?**

You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump  
sum. You are **ASSURED** that your money is used for the purpose it is  
sent.

**THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR  
DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?**

Send cheques payable to—

# Belgian Relief Fund

FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA,

and address them to J. H. Woods, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Southern  
Alberta Committee, Herald Building, Calgary.

Look over your stationary, if  
it is getting low tell us your  
troubles, and have your stock  
renewed at The Call office.



## Improve Your Complexion

Get your blood pure, keep the liver active and the bowels regular, and disfiguring pimples and unsightly blotches will disappear from the face. For improving the complexion and putting the blood in good order

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

are safer, better and surer than cosmetics. They eliminate poisonous matters from the system, strengthen the organs and purify the blood—bring the health-glow to the cheeks, brighten the eyes, improve and

## Beautify the Skin

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

### German Belittles

#### America's Air Power

Commander of Germany's Aerial Forces Speaks Slightly of America's Aid

The commanding general of the German aerial forces has issued an interview to the German newspapers in which he attempts to discount the prospective participation of American aviators in the war for mastery of the air. Despatches from the United States telling of hundreds of aviators who are to be graduated weekly and of the thousands of airplanes to be constructed, give the general an occasion to speak scoffingly of what he terms the usual Anglo-American bluff and American weakness for big talk and tall figures.

American fliers, he says, undoubtedly will appear at no distant date in increasing numbers on the western front, but the American aviators thus far encountered have not been particularly dangerous opponents of the Germans, and a new squadron would merely augment the already numerical superiority of the Allies and not affect the question of aerial mastery which, he asserts, is dependent on the morale of the fliers and not their number.

"The German people," says the General, "need not be disturbed by these foolish scare stories which show all the characteristics of American tongue value." He adds that America's present supply of army and navy airplanes is negligible. He cites the London Morning Post to prove that the Americans have not developed a practicable type of military plane and says, therefore, they must begin from the beginning.

**Good-bye to Asthma.** Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.

### Preserve Eggs Now

#### Lime Water Is One of the Best

The indications are that eggs will be "dear next winter," dearer than they were last winter, so those who want eggs had better put some down now while they are comparatively cheap. According to Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion chemist, lime water is one of the best preservatives. The method of preparation is simply to slake one pound good quicklime with a small quantity of water, and then stir the milk of lime so formed into five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" lime water, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel. As exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate) and thus to weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. It is essential that only perfectly fresh eggs be secured.

Reserve Recruit (on guard)—Advance and give the countersign! The Courier (impatiently)—I've forgotten it.

Reserve Recruit (with equal impudence)—Well, say "Washington and pass on." I'm not going to wait all day for you to think of it.—Puck.

### Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

## EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

## "Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

### Dodging a Torpedo

Associated Press Correspondent on British Destroyer When Attacked by Sub

Just how a British destroyer acts when attacked by a submarine was unexpectedly demonstrated to an Associated Press correspondent recently while travelling on one of the modern oil-driven torpedo boat destroyers from England to France.

The correspondent had been aboard the destroyer for the purpose of observing British methods of combating the submarine menace, when the boat was suddenly attacked by a submarine, a torpedo missing it by a scant six feet, thanks to the vigilance and quick action of the crew.

The destroyer was one of a certain number which were conveying in the usual manner some large transport carrying British troops to France. The group of ships was half way across the channel when suddenly one of the lookouts saw a pair of twin periscopes rise for a moment a few inches out of the water a half mile away. They were gone the next instant, but almost before they had gone came the shout: "Submarine on port bow." This was accompanied by a shrill call of warning from the destroyer's whistle and the fluttering of the flag which notified every ship in the convoy of the enemy's presence. Things began to happen more quickly than the telling, guns were swung in the direction from which the periscopes had been seen, ready to speak if the periscopes appeared again. Torpedo tubes likewise were swung into line, and the numerous anti-submarine devices along the deck were in the hands of their skilled expert crews.

But even while this was being done came the torpedo, clearly visible from the deck, its gleaming brass body glistening in the bright sunlight, its propellers sending it at the rate of express train speed straight toward the destroyer. Something was wrong with the mechanism of this particular torpedo, for it should have travelled twelve or fifteen feet below the surface. Instead it came bounding along in plain sight, now and then leaping out of the water like a flat stone acts in the hands of their skilled expert crews.

Even thus it might have found its target but for the presence of mind of the fifty-year old coxswain. He had been first to sight the periscopes, and had rushed immediately to an emergency lever whereby he instantly stopped the port engine, thus swinging the ship with a lurch to the left. The torpedo whizzed through the water six feet behind the stern of the destroyer, its gradually lessening speed as it sank into the swirl of the water indicating that its possibility for mischief was nearly done.

Except for the coxswain's action in twisting the ship from its course the missile would apparently have made a square hit in the stern magazine.

Meanwhile the wireless was at work notifying the hundreds of patrols in all directions that the enemy was near.

"We sighted a submarine on the port bow just off Blank Buoy 243 p.m. The torpedo passed just behind our stern, missing us. We are proceeding with our convoy," said the captain's message.

It was caught simultaneously astern and ahead by a hundred vigilant wireless operators.

The destroyer's captain, according to his orders, must not leave his convoy to seek out and attack the U-boat. Others would attend to that. Already they were gathering for the chase, trawlers, chasers, drifters, destroyers, even a dirigible airship had caught the wireless call and with the quick turn of a seagull was swooping down to the pursuit. The transports and destroyers, although fairly confident that the U-boat would scarcely dare show herself again, were nevertheless taking every precaution. Every ship was at full speed, oil-burning destroyers constantly protecting their charges.

The whole attack occupied barely seconds. Convoy and charges were out of range in a few minutes at the most. Nowhere had there been the slightest panic or flurry, but movements of men and ships made with almost automatic precision. The efficiency of the British naval man is the efficiency of a clockwork. Every cog knows its place. There is no clashing, no clashing, no interference, but a confident rapid efficiency which somehow demands the use of the adjective "deadly."

Twenty minutes later the transports were safe in their port of destination and the destroyer convoy was off again, thirty miles an hour down the coast to its next appointment.

Meanwhile the business of seeking out the enemy was going on in the fleet of submarine hunters which had gathered around "Blank Buoy." Just how the work was done and just what was the result it is not permitted to tell.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

Goat flesh is being sold as mutton in considerable quantities among the poorer classes in Liverpool. With the sheep brought over from Ireland there is always a certain proportion of goats, and these are now sold on the wholesale markets without distinction from sheep and lambs. According to the local health authorities, there is no particular objection to this practice, as in the matter of taste and nutritive quality there is said to be very little difference between the two animals.

"There's no fun in automobilizing nowadays."

"Too many cars?"

"No. Not enough pedestrians."

Buffalo Express.

## WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Nanaimo, Ont. (Free Sample on Request)

### Allow American Decorations

King George has approved the granting of permission to officers and men of the British forces to wear on their uniforms decorations and ribbons given by the United States for war service.

Sixty-one per cent. of the first unit of the American Legion in the Canadian army hold American decorations or ribbons for service in the Spanish war or in the Boxer uprising. Many of the men in the later units also have decorations.

Members of the American Legion in the Canadian army who have won decorations for bravery in the field in the present war hereafter will receive also, as gifts from their regimental commanders a silver decoration bearing the crest of George Washington upon the Canadian maple leaf.

## YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezeone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezeone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezeone, tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

### Kaiser Is for Safety First

In Holland some strange rumors are circulating in regard to the Kaiser. It is known that agents of the royal family have been disposing of valuable jewels belonging to the Kaiser, and now it is said securities of the Kaiser are being quietly sold and the money thus realized placed in a well-known Dutch bank in the name of a prominent court official.

### Catarhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it is entirely closed, hearing is lost, and unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, etc.

J. J. CLENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

### Electric Plants for the Farm

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of an electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the vast majority must look to the small isolated plant. This alternative, however, is much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified and cost has been much reduced. These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, pumping water, etc.; and also for the very important use of charging storage batteries.

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Canadian Mint

The total amount of gold received by the Canadian treasury from the United States since the outbreak of war has been nearly twenty-one million pounds sterling, and the total amount of gold received from all sources during the same period was nearly one hundred and ninety-one million pounds sterling, according to a writer in the Weekly Scotsman. The large amount of gold being sent to Canada was, of course, due to the exchange situation. The result of this great influx of gold has been to give Canada a mint with the largest capacity for refining raw gold in the world. The present capacity of the mint is 250,000 ounces, or one million pounds sterling per week. Since September, 1915, there has been received at the mint forty-five million pounds sterling of raw gold, all of which has been refined there.



MISS E. THOMPSON

Whitemouth, Manitoba  
Community Worker, Manitoba Agricultural College

### Germans Punish

#### Belgian People

Joking at German Expense Incurs Severe Penalties in Stricken Brussels

A general joke on the Germans—something subtle to lie within the rules and still obvious enough to trace them—seems to spring up in a night and pass through Belgium by mental telegraphy. The Germans forbade the Belgians to wear their national colors. Next morning all Belgians wore green—the color of hope.

When the German peace proposals were announced the Belgians took to strolling by twos and threes past all the German officers they saw, and remarking in a clear yet natural tone of voice: "I see the Germans are suing for peace!"

By night apologetic German officers were breaking into these groups and roaring:

"That's lie! Germany is proposing peace!"

Three times Brussels has been "closed" as a punishment for offending the might and majesty of the kaiser. Under this form of punishment no public assemblies and amusement are allowed, and everyone must stay indoors after 7 o'clock in the evening. The first time the sentence was for one day only; it followed a little cheering on the national fete day. The next time Brussels was closed when the famous Belgian airplane flew over the city, dropping proclamations of hope and cheer.

That occasion was very dramatic. It happened on a clear, black night when the streets ran full. Suddenly the crowd caught the sound of aerial engines. That unmistakable whirr, coming at night over a city in the war zone, always gives people pause—it may mean bombs. The engines sounded nearer and nearer. The plane, from the sound, seemed to be making a landing.

Suddenly a searchlight flashed from the airplane, revealing the aviator, who immediately broke out the Belgian flag. Then white leaves began to flutter downward. Along the Avenue Louise it sped, so low that it seemed scarcely to skim the lamp posts. Suddenly the light went out, but the noise of the engines showed that it was escaping unscathed. All Brussels broke into wild cheers.

The German repartee was announced next morning from the Hotel de Ville: Five days.

Brussels was a strange city that night. Except for the sentinels, the streets were deserted. But every window was wide open and blazing with light. Every talking machine was booming its loudest record. Every piano was tinkling, every fiddle scraping, every cornet tooting. People leaned out from their cases and held long, interesting and animated conversations with friends across the street. Amateur male quartets rendered selections of American ragtime. Dogs barked their tails off. However, it was all within the rules.

Next morning the Germans amended the order so as to prohibit open windows, playing musical instruments, conversations above an ordinary tone of voice, songs and dancing. But Brussels had its joke. Such incidents both enrage and puzzle the Germans.

"See all we've done for this people!" they say. "Look at our forbearance! In place of their own rage, ten governments have given them the German government—the best the world ever knew—and they behave like this! They are blind, stubborn, ungrateful!"

### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

### Time Has Its Revenge

Justice Has Become the Slogan of the World Coalition

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Canadian Mint

The total amount of gold received by the Canadian treasury from the United States since the outbreak of war has been nearly twenty-one million pounds sterling, and the total amount of gold received from all sources during the same period was nearly one hundred and ninety-one million pounds sterling, according to a writer in the Weekly Scotsman. The large amount of gold being sent to Canada was, of course, due to the exchange situation. The result of this great influx of gold has been to give Canada a mint with the largest capacity for refining raw gold in the world. The present capacity of the mint is 250,000 ounces, or one million pounds sterling per week. Since September, 1915, there has been received at the mint forty-five million pounds sterling of raw gold, all of which has been refined there.

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

The fate of small nations forms a tragic chapter in the world's history, but it is not given to many peoples to utter so striking and eloquent a protest to annexation as that of Alsace and Lorraine in the spring of 1871. Gambetta was the author of the famous document, though it was not he who read to the stricken Assembly in the Bordeaux theatre hall. The protest was followed, as all the world knows, by the resignation and withdrawal of the twenty-seven deputies who represented Alsace and Lorraine. Time has its revenge. This very declaration, after an interval of forty-six years, France has once more solemnly ratified. In the fine words of her Prime Minister, the revenge which France seeks is not that of oppression, but that which consists in giving to all nations those ideals of justice, of liberty and of equilibrium which are those of France herself. The voice of Alsace-Lorraine calling for justice in 1871 was a voice crying in the wilderness. In 1917 justice has become the slogan of the world coalition.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Death Is Not Painful

It Is But the End of a Chapter in the Book of Life

Is death—the act of dying, the cessation of physical life—painful? The question is one of supreme interest, for many who have lost loved ones in this terrible war would feel a great lightening of the burden of grief if they could be assured that death was not an awful and fearsome concentration of soul-and-body-rending agony.

The answer can be given at once. Death is painless!

The act of dying, of course, must be separated from the days, hours or minutes that precede it. That period may—almost must—hold something of pain, yet there is this consoling thought—that when physical suffering reaches a certain point, a merciful unconsciousness almost invariably supervenes. The heart-breaking groans of wounded men are not always conscious groans. They are often Nature's vocal protest against the disturbance of the vital machinery of the body, and a sufferer who feels no pain may utter them.

The foregoing applies to men who lie wounded and dying on the battle field or in the trenches. In our hospitals, if pain is not quite banished, it is greatly alleviated and made bearable.

How physical pain affects each of us varies greatly. According to what we are by temperament and character, inherited or acquired, so we face it from within.

The same rule applies to the act of dying. We may be temperamentally unafraid of death, or our self-made character may be such that we can face death without fear. Death, therefore, holds no terror. And even in those cases where death does hold terror—there are those who are terribly afraid of the act of dying—it can be said at once that the terror is the fear, not of death, but of contemplation only, and not of actual experience. The act of dying, the moment when the heart ceases to beat, has nothing of pain, nothing of horror. The "rending of soul and body" is picturesque fiction, holding nothing of fact.

Deaths are in reality sudden, although we apply the word to one type only. A bullet through the brain or heart may cause "sudden death" in the sense that the physical machinery stops suddenly; but the death that follows an illness is really equally sudden. The machinery stops just the same, and with equal suddenness, even if it has slowed up before the actual stopping.

What we call "death" is, after all, merely the culmination, premature or natural, of the dying that is going on within us each minute. Every blow we strike, every thought we think, is accompanied by the death of a certain amount of muscular or nervous tissue. In health the "death" is followed by new life—the tissue is renewed.

There is no more pain in the death of the whole physical organism than there is in the death of one cell. In that act of dying there may be pre-death pains, but the act itself is painless. Those who have been close to actual death, and restored, have stated that their sensations—the death sensations—were pleasant, almost alluringly so. It is not quite easy to realize, but the fact remains that "death" is quite natural, and that which is natural, part of Nature's order, never holds pain. It is when Nature is outraged, or its working interfered with, that there is pain and suffering.

Death is but the end of a chapter in the book of life. There is no death agony. Kindly Nature has seen to that.—From Answers, London.

### For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.

Yet it might be just as well recognized now as at any other time that the program which the Allies have in mind—a program which carries with it indemnification of Belgium and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine; which carries with it an exacting from Germany of the recognition of defeat—may not be realized until there has been a military decision now lacking. What the military lines in the position that Germany's are now in, great peoples do not consent to surrender territory or to pay indemnities to the nations they are fighting for the destruction they have wrought.—New York Tribune.</







# UNLOADING at Busy Store

We unloaded the past few days 2 Cars of Mixed Groceries. Supplies for our big fall demands. Money saved for our customers in quantity buying and also in freight rates.

## The Newest Dry Goods Arrivals

Every day is bring along something fresh and new in Fall Dry Goods. Beautiful range of Ladies Checked Skirts, from \$5.00 up. Checked and plain Wool Middies, current fall weights, from \$3.50 up.

Our new Ladies Sweaters are elegant, also Caps and Sashes to match. Also Mens and Boys Sweaters for early fall demands.

## School Opening Next Week

Boys watch our windows for Saturday next. On account of our limited display space we are dropping out of all kinds of Boys Suits.

We have about 75 Boys Suits and on Saturday these will be sold for Less than half the present value.

Oh, You Kids yet ready for School.

## Preserving Fruit

The cheapest time for this article will be about September 10th or 12th. In the mean time our people requiring some for the harvest will be supplied at lowest prices they can be procured. Count on Ramsay's first car of fruit arriving about September 12th.

Follow the Crowd for you sure meet them at the Busy Store these days. There's a reason and everybody knows it.

## J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen "The Busy Stores" Cluny

## St. HILGA'S LADIES COLLEGE

CALGARY.

Alberta's Oldest Established Residential and Day School for girls

Every educational facility provided. Students prepared for the University and for examinations of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England. Art, Voice Culture, Domestic Science, Physical Culture, Dramatic Art, Etc.

The school aims at the moral as well as the intellectual development of its students with a view to a high standard of efficiency. A thoroughly qualified staff.

School reopens Tuesday, September 11th, 1917.

For prospectus, apply

MISS L. SHIBLEY, B. A., Principal

830 12th Ave. W. Calgary

## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM

Indian Agent

## MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 15 word or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Blanket reading notices \$1.50 for each annual, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

SITUATION WANTED—By man used to farm work and wife good cook, both Danes. Apply to Box 6 Standard.

Strayed—Dark grey filly, 3 years old \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. R. H. Jones, Bassano. 24

ESTRAY—Horses 2 mares, 2 geldings branded 9E right thigh, 1 aged sorrel mare brand 19 right hip, one black mare brand MY left shoulder 1 sorrel horse brand MY on shoulder, 2 black geldings and 1 black yearling brand 4E on hip. Reward for recovery. Apply Geo. Gow, Rosebud. 23

LOST—4 bay geldings, 1 brand 40 right hip, 1 no brand, 1 sweeney on left shoulder and brand left thigh

1 brand 20 reward for recovery. Nelson Bros. Standard Alta. 23

ESTRAY—Filly, 8 years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, brand 8A on right thigh. \$10.00 reward for recovery. Apply to Fred Beggs, Majorville. 23

STRAYED—From Hutton district, four head of horses, 1 gelding and 3 mares, all bay. Brand 7V on left thigh. Also MH joined on the left shoulder. \$20 reward for recovery of same. Mrs. L. V. Douglass, Millerville, Alta. 201

WANTED—Work on farm or ranch by French Canadian family. Man good farm worker, wife an excellent cook, two grown sons hand at all farm work, and four young children. See or write J. W. Gringras, Gleichen. 3

WANTED—Janitor for the Gleichen Public School. Salary \$400 a year. Apply Peter MacLean, Gleichen. 201

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, brand 4C on right shoulder

C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1 1/2 east of Standard. 91

## FOR SALE

Steam threshing outfit. 22 H. P. Engine, 28in Separator with drive belt. Apply John C. Buckley Gleichen. 24

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Miss Gertie Tudhope is down from Calgary spending a vacation with her parents.

Mrs. Burke returned last week from Banff, where she spent three weeks sight seeing.

Miss Scott was operated on in Calgary and her friends will be glad to learn she is now improving.

F. L. Mallory has returned from a short visit to his home in Tacoma where his father is seriously ill.

Yes, Gleichen is quiet now, as it should be. But the farmers are mighty busy gathering in the gold.

The shooting season opens next Saturday and as ducks are very numerous this year there will be many full bags.

Doing without meat twice a week proves no great hardship. The big trouble is to rustle meat for the other five days at present prices.

The Boris Hambourg Concert Co. will appear in the Gleichen Opera House for the second time this Thursday evening, August 30th

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ramsay and Levitt motored to High River last Sunday and state the recent hail storm played great havoc in that district.

The British government will not require any more Canadian bacon. After a time we may take our pork chops out of the safe and replace our diamonds.

The C. P. R. in this issue offer Labor Day excursion rates to all points for round trips at fare and one-third, good going August 31st to Sept. 3rd and final return Sept. 3rd.

Every three and one-half cents you pay in at the dance after the Musical Eksharts Tuesday, Sept. 11, will keep a Belgium child from starving for one day. Make it 33 days.

The Red Cross Committee acknowledge with thanks the sum of \$25 from Mr. Ramsay for upkeep of one bed in Cliveden Hospital, England, and two pairs of socks from Mr. Griesbach and \$1 from a friend.

J.R. Christophersen passed through town Monday with his outfit from his Lake Macgregor farm on his way to start harvesting on his farm north of Nakama. He was unfortunate this season and suffered by hail on both farms, but he still wears the smile that refuses to come off.

The Public School will re-open next Tuesday, Sept. 4th. Miss Eva Garrett has been engaged by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Bowser, who has accepted a position as a stenographer in Calgary. Miss Garrett comes highly recommended from Banff, where she has held a similar position for the past four years.

Messrs. Sauer & Westergaard, butchers at Standard, have commenced action, claiming \$2,000 damages from Joseph Provost, who is also in the butcher business at Standard. They allege in their statement of claim that Mr. Provost had made statements derogatory to their business to the effect that they were handling meat which was at least three weeks old. They claim that such statements are false and are claiming \$2,000 damages from Mr. Provost.

LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS—Most buyers come to Calgary first. If you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch or wild lands; write or call on E. NUNNELEY, Suite 1, 224 8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M663. Twenty-five years experience in Alberta.

## W. L. BROWN

Carseland General Merchant

Overalls "Union Made" \$1.95

Butter 35c. per pound

Price paid for eggs 35c. per doz.

## On Saturday Only

With a \$20.00 order sugar will be sold for \$10.40 per 100 pounds

W. BROWN, - Carseland

## Cement

## Lime

A granary built of green wet lumber is not a granary. Grain is too valuable this year to let it go to waste. NEVER before have we had on hand such a fine DRY stock of ship-lap and drop siding.

## Wood-fibre

## Posts

## The Crown Lumber Co.

C. B. Hyndman

AGENT,

GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 36

## Fare and One Third

For the round trip Going August 31st to Sept. 3rd. Final return limit Sept. 5th

Take advantage of the summer's last public holiday by traveling via

Canadian Pacific Railway

"The World's Greatest Highway."

Apply any C. P. R. Agent or, W. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

LABOR DAY

MONDAY Sept. 3rd

Travel Always

via

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY



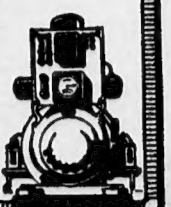
Electricity For Every Farm

Electric Light and Power Now Universally Available

Get rid of hot, smelly, dangerous kerosene lamps and enjoy the advantages of electric light. It will make a new and better home for you and your family. Delco-Light, a simple and easily operated electric plant, was designed especially for your needs and we will be glad to show you how useful and economical it is. Delco-Light is also a chore worker. Its power operates your smaller machines.

It Pays For Itself In Time and Labor Saved

N. L. McGOUN



Dealer, 307 8th Avenue West

CALGARY.

ALTA

## APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that J. R. Wyatt of Arrowwood has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz., north side of north-west quarter of 8-19-23, west of 4th.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Arrowwood,

J. R. WYATT, (applicant).

Aug. 22nd 1917.

CALL PRINT, GLEICHEN

Call Print, Gleichen, Alta.

Call Print, Gleichen, Alta.

## Notice

Box 1504, Calgary, Alta.

Aug. 16th, 1917

W. W. Brown, Esq.,

Ret. Officer, Gleichen, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

I herewith send you statement of election expenses of Mr. J. P. McArthur, candidate for Provincial House at election held June 1917.

Yours truly,

H. B. ADSHEAD,

Official Agent.

Rent of halls \$ 23 00

Telephones 2 50

Printing 130 30

Automobile hire 75 00

Travelling and hotel 100 00

Total \$334.30

H. B. ADSHEAD,

Official Agent.

## Notice

Strathmore, Alta.,

July 31, 1917.

Expenses incurred in the Provincial Election of June, one thousand nine and seventeen, by Fred Davis conservative candidate for the Gleichen constituency:

Mr. Baker of Nakama, for driving Fred Davis \$ 22 50

Strathmore opera house public meeting 15 00

1000 copies of the Eye-Opener 25 00

Printing in the Gleichen Call 12 00

Gleichen public meeting 15 00

500 copies of the News-Telegram 25 00

Dalroy Hall rent, per S. Wright 2 00

Standard hall rent, per M. Christiansen 5 00

Rockyford hall rent 5 00

Hall rent and stationary, Langdon, Cruickshank 10 50

Hall rent and stationary, Shepard per O. Watson 7 00

Strathmore Standard printing 35 00

Strathmore committee rooms 5 00

Carseland school district meeting rent 1 00

Personal expenses of Fred Davis 244 60

\$129 60

W. ELLIS BROWN,

Agent.

## PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 163.

Location North end of N. Service's

Blacksmith shop

## Standard Livery Stable

Having purchased the livery business from August Jensen, I wish to announce that it will be my aim to give the people of the Standard district the best service possible.

Prompt service. Strict attention to your every want.

## Sam Brown Standard, - Alta

## Raw Land For Sale

"We own" and offer for sale a

fraction containing 102 acres of the

N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26. 1n. 23 Rge. 23

at \$17.00 per acre and the full S.E.

1/4-27-23-23 at \$14 00 per acre. Part

cash, balance at 6%. Write or

call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.

19 Royal Bank Chambers,

Calgary, Alta.

For results advertise in the CALL.